(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1777.

LONDON, *November 5.*

Extracts from the SPEECH *of the duke of* MANCHESTER, *on the motion for an Address, in answer to his Majesty's Speech from the throne.*

THE duke of Manchester opened his speech with a comparison of the present state of the British empire with that of ancient Rome in its decline. He observed, in one, as the other, the mere forms of the constitution were preserved, while every effort of despotism and arbitrary power were felt in their fullest extent. Imperial Rome oppressed her provinces and dependencies, like Britain; her subjects bowed under the yoke of the most insupportable oppression, like that endeavoured to be inflicted on our colonists; and he did not hesitate to foretel, that as in one instance the distant subjects of that proud, overbearing mistress of the universe, by the injustice and severity of her government, forced her provinces to resist her lawless power; so, in the other, this country had alienated the obedience and affection of her American subjects, which would bring on a dismemberment of the empire, and would probably terminate in a total dissolution of this government.

His grace remarked on that passage in the speech (the whole of which he imputed to the minister) relating to the assurances of amity and to be received from the several courts of Europe in a very pointed manner. He said it contained the most improbable information that could be well conceived; unless we supposed, that the framers of the speech, and those who advised the present naval armaments, thought differently on the same day; or were not the same persons; for if assurances were given that were to be depended on, why have recourse to that mode of manning our navy, a press; which was known to be fraught with so many hardships and inconveniences, and which should never be resorted to but in cases of difficulty and danger? If, on the other hand, those assurances of amity were not to be relied on, why deceive the public and parliament in so gross and flagrant a manner? Why delude them into a dangerous repose? Why tell them on the eve of a rupture, that we are in a state of perfect tranquility? But his grace insisted, that we ought not, in the present situation of affairs, to trust to assurances however strong, or reasons however plausible, when facts were evidently against them. He had, he said, the most undoubted information, that whatever those assurances might be, they ought not to be relied on; a matter having come to his own knowledge, or at least came so well authenticated that he was directly satisfied of its being indisputably true, he should just mention it for the present, presuming if it were false it would be contradicted; in which case he should quote his authority; if it were not, then it would remain at least a strong circumstantial contradiction to that part of the address. The fact was, that a gentleman on whose veracity he could depend, assured him, that he had been at Havre de Grace, some short time since, where he saw a vessel publicly loading with fire arms and other military stores for the use of the provincials. All, in the language of the speech, the Americans were to be esteemed rebels, and if rebels in arms were to be looked upon as open enemies, the fact now alluded to was an irrefragable proof, that France, at least at present, was in the first stage of open enmity with Great-Britain.

His grace then contradicted the substantial information of the speech on another ground. He said that it was now no secret, that a fleet had lately sailed from Cadiz, with a considerable body of land forces on board. This armament must be destined to carry on hostilities against us in some part of the Western world; or for South-America, to be employed against the Portuguese. Supposing the former to be the case, no doubt could be entertained of the latter, which came exactly to the same point; because if Portugal were attacked, Britain must consequently be involved in a war, unless we broke our engagements to Portugal, and sacrificed our dearest interests to the blind rage of making a conquest of our fellow subjects in America. We were bound by treaty, he insisted, to support and defend Portugal; our interests, as well as solemn engagements, compelled us to it. The difference was therefore very little, whether France or Spain broke with us openly, or in this round about indirect manner; the consequence would be the same; we would in the end find ourselves engaged in a war with the united force of the house of Bourbon. Portugal had already given us the highest instance in their power of their friendship; they had forbid the provincials from entering their ports. Has France or Spain done so? the contrary was notorious. If then, taking the question in either light, as an attack of Spain on our ally, or the open encouragement given to our subjects now in arms against us, he wished to know from administration what requisitions had been made on our part to bring the courts of Versailles and Madrid to an explanation on those very important points; what was the effect of those requisitions; and what had we now finally, at so critical a period, to depend on? His grace concluded by observing, that no reliance was to be had at any time on the pacific assurances of those courts, much less when their conduct directly contradicted them; that therefore a tame acquiescence in whatever measures they may think proper to adopt, or an immediate war with those powers, was inevitable; which, considering the present distracted and almost exhausted state of this country, threatened no less than its total ruin. He had foreseen this from the beginning; he had often foretold it. *He was in future determined to lament it in silence, as all future efforts, he perceived, would be in vain*; however, as *the last attempt*, he very readily joined in the amendment moved by his noble friend [lord Rockingham]. The speech was no more than a recommendation of *the same ruinous system of measures* which had brought us into *our present perilous and tremendous situation*; if the amendment was agreed to, it would give the house time to consider and devise some means of averting the *innumerable dangers* with which we were now surrounded; the first salutary and effectual step to which would, in his opinion, be the appointing a committee to enquire into the *state of the nation*, in order to discover the source of our *present calamities*, and to devise remedies the best suited to their *cure* and *removal*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *November 4.*

COLONEL BARRE rose, and said that he had a question to put of the first consequence, of the most serious importance, to which the minister (lord North) had wholly neglected to speak. In order to give him an opportunity of speaking to it, he would therefore put it, and sit down without proceeding farther, that the minister might give the house that satisfaction which he doubted not many of them wished to receive. The question was, "What powers were general and lord Howe invested with, as his majesty's commissioners to treat with America?"

Lord North immediately said, that their commissions had lately been published in the Gazette, and that nothing relative to the business had been *concealed*. His lordship read part of the commission, and said he knew of nothing more, unless indeed some directions relative to prisoners.

Col. Barre, pulling a paper out of his pocket, declared, he had in his hand an account of what passed at the conference between gen. Washington and lieut. col. Patterson, when col. Patterson was dispatched with gen. and lord Howe's letter; that the account was printed in America, but that it bore evident marks of authenticity, although indeed it did not come directly to his hand; for he could positively say, that no letter directed to him, and sent from America, ever reached him. He then proceeded to comment on the account in his hand, declaring his high esteem for col. Patterson, with whom he had the happiness to be acquainted, and asserting, that he was a man of the first honour in the service. He said, the account he was going to read did col. Patterson infinite credit. The account was extracted from an American paper, printed at Pennsylvania on the 27th of July last, and stated, that col. Patterson was received by gen. Washington, on the 20th of the same month, with the greatest politeness.—That the colonel addressed Mr. Washington with the title of excellency.—That he expressed general and lord Howe's concern, that there should have been any deficiency in point of respect and punctilio; that no affront was intended by the general; who begged his excellency to recollect, that he had received a letter from his excellency about the treatment of the prisoners in Boston, superscribed, "To the honourable William Howe, Esq. and that the general then took no offence; that both gen. and lord Howe had the highest personal regard for Mr. Washington; that they had now sent a letter directed for "George Washington, Esq; &c. &c. &c." and that they hoped all difficulties were removed, as the three *et ceteras* might be understood to comprehend all his excellency's titles; and that he begged leave to inform his excellency, that the letter he now brought was the same as his majesty's commissioners had sent before, but which had been returned, on account of the deficiency of the superscription, respecting his excellency's titles.

It appeared further, from the account the colonel read, that col. Patterson laid down the letter on a table; that Mr. Washington declined to accept it, asking what powers general and lord Howe were invested with, declaring that he had read the last act of parliament, relative to America, and found by that, that they were merely empowered to grant pardons; that he then said "the Americans had done no wrong, and therefore wanted no pardons;" that general Washington declared, he had reported to the congress his return of the letter as first sent, with his reasons for so doing; that the congress had approved of his conduct, he could not therefore enter into a fresh treaty without fresh authority; besides, though it was true that the three *et ceteras* now added to the superscription of the letter, might mean every thing, it was also true that they might mean any thing. After more conversation, in which col. Patterson exculpated gen. Howe from the charge of having treated the prisoners he had taken with inhumanity; and general Washington also declared, that he had used such as fell under his cognizance with every possible indulgence, the account stated that the conference ended; that general Washington invited the colonel to partake of a collation, which he had provided; that the colonel declined it, urging his having but lately breakfasted, and the impatience of general and lord Howe, to receive an answer to their letter.

The colonel then pounced like an eagle on the tremendous part of his subject, the appearance of a war in Europe, and told the house that a war of the most serious kind threatened this country, a war from the united powers of France and Spain. That the attack would shortly be made, and made within the hearing of those who sat within the walls that then encircled the house. [This created a general laugh, which seemed to hurt the colonel much, and he instantly said] "Gentlemen may laugh, but I dare aver, that those who laugh now will, in the moment of danger, be lying in tears on their backs, like cowards." He then declared, that France was full two months before hand with us in preparation; that we were in fact defenceless, unable to make any resistance should the soon begin; that lord North omitted his ground to often, that there was no dependance on his information; that even now he had said, he relied on the present assurances of the pacific intentions of France, but that he did not know how soon she might alter her intention.

This called up lord North, who repeated what he had said in this part of the subject of pacific, and again declared, that he firmly believed the assurances of the court of Versailles, but as he was no prophet, he would not say positively that France might not hereafter change her intentions. Lord North complained of having his words watched, and thrown perpetually in his teeth.

Colonel Barre seemed not to like a refutation of the matter of fact of his assertion, and declared he ever would watch the minister; that it was extraordinary indeed if the noble lord high in office, and the ostensible minister, expected his words would not be watched; he protested he would continue to watch him, and report his words on every fit occasion; but he promised to do it always like a gentleman and a man of honour, with truth and accuracy; THAT THE DAY WAS NOT YET COME, WHEN AN ENQUIRY MUST BE MADE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN WAR; that, he was sorry to tell the noble lord, if matters did not then appear satisfactory, his head would be laid on the block. That the situation of affairs were tremendous; that his country seemed to be near the crisis of her fate; he advised the treasury-bench therefore to look about them, and as there was one question which demanded an immediate answer, he would then put it;

"Had the king's ministers information of a particular species of armament preparing by the French in those parts of France which were immediately opposite, and nearest to this kingdom?"

The question, he trusted, was clear and comprehensive. If it was not answered, the silence of the ministry would operate in his mind as fully as any answer they could give; if they had not the necessary information, they were not fit for their posts, and ought to hold them no longer.

Upon the whole, the colonel made it out, that we were by no means a match for the united force of France and Spain; he therefore desired the ministry would, at any rate, make up matters with America. "Recall, therefore (says he) your fleets and armies from America, and leave the brave colonists to the enjoyment of their liberty." [This created a second laugh, which the colonel took worse than the first, and was by it roused to fresh warmth]

He arraigned the want of manners of the treasury bench, and declared he thought professed courtiers had been better bred; he then again denounced vengeance, and bid the ministry appoint proper officers; the fleet, he said, ought to be commanded by a brave man then in the house, an admiral who had once already saved his country; the admiral he meant was his honourable friend near him, admiral Keppel; he said he knew he was out of order in naming a member, but on such an occasion he thought himself justified in mentioning so brave an officer.

At length, having held up a most tremendous picture of impending mischief to his country, he repeated his question to the treasury bench, and sat down, deploring the infatuation of government, and asserting, that a majority of votes in that house would never conquer France and Spain, however they might procure the minister a momentary triumph, and make him a welcome guest at St. James's.

Nov. 15. The empress of Russia has consented to lend his majesty 24,000 of her best troops for the service of the next campaign, all of which are to be embarked by the 3d of April, 1777.

The treaty for the above Russians was concluded before the receipt of gen. Howe's last letter; but there is the following clause in the treaty, "provided they should be wanted," and the ministry being strongly of opinion that they can now do without them, it is thought they will not visit America; and that government will be only at the expence of the new raised levies amongst that corps.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Nov. 1.

"No less than seven American vessels have entered this harbour since the first of October last, most of them from Philadelphia and Carolina; they hoist the thirteen colony colours, and trade here with great freedom, as there are no orders to the commissary of the marine concerning his behaviour towards them, so that, like any other nation or state, they come in and go out without let or molestation."

Nov. 22. The success of the king's forces against the revolted provinces has been so rapid, and the panic which this success has struck through the rebels is so universal, that had the court of Versailles or Madrid ever adopted the absurd ideas of encouraging their own colonies to rebel, by lending any assistance to ours, they must now abandon so weak a system of policy. For the operations of the late campaign, joined to the scarcity of the present winter, will most probably terminate the rebellion before the next spring, and then it will be a little of the latest for any European power to think of extending the least protection to "the disciples of Mr. Locke," as our factious writers are pleased to stile the ungrateful Americans.

It is now very confidently talked among the friends of government, at the court end of the town, and in the city, that by Christmas they expect the ports to be open to New-York, if not to Philadelphia and Maryland.

It is talked that there will be some alterations at the treasury board before the meeting of parliament; but the premier will still continue.

Sir Joseph Yorke, we are told, has presented a spirited memorial to the States General by order of his court, upon receiving undoubted intelligence of five new le-

as ſuppoſed for India, but being in fact ſold to Spanish agents, for the uſe of the Congreſs. This tranſaction, it is ſaid, will occaſion no ſmall noiſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 21.

We learn from Newport, that both the king's troops and inhabitants are obliged to live entirely upon ſalt proviſions, likewiſe that wood is very ſcarce and dear, which has induced the enemy to burn fences, ſtores, ſtables, and old dwelling houſes.

March 13. On Tueſday the 5th inſt. 500 men attacked the Heſſian picquet guard near Brunſwick, drove them in, took 11 milch cows, 2 horſes, and brought off 15 or 20 loads of hay, which thoſe mercenaries had ſtacked up within their lines. After the Heſſians ran, a number of the light horſe came out, drew their ſwords, and cut a few capers, but did not chooſe to diſturb our men, whom they ſaw very leiſurely take away the hay.

On the 6th inſt. two men were taken up and confined in gaol, for uttering counterfeit bills, in imitation of the four dollars, and two thirds of a dollar, of the money iſſued by Congreſs, dated February 17, 1776.

BALTIMORE, *March* 18.

By Mr. Charles Cook, a gentleman who arrived here laſt night in 12 days from Newbern, we have the following important intelligence, viz. That the day before he ſet out, he ſaw a certain capt. Stedman, who commands a company in the 5th regiment of North-Carolina troops, who was juſt returned from Charleſtown, and there ſaw a large French fleet, conſiſting of 15 veſſels of war, two of them 80 gun ſhips, and 40 merchantmen.---That two of the armed veſſels lay within the bar---that they had on board 200 pieces of braſs cannon, 30,000 ſtand of ſmall arms, and a great quantity of dry goods, for the uſe of the American States. Their deſtination was Cheſapeak and Delaware bays. Mr. Cook declares that he himſelf heard capt. Stedman relate the above facts, and that capt. Stedman is a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

TICKETS

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, March 24, 1777.

COL. WARE orders all the officers and ſoldiers of the firſt Maryland regiment to repair, with all poſſible expedition, to Annapolis, bringing with them all the arms and accoutrements, blankets, &c. that can be procured. It is expected this order will be inſtantly complied with, as no excuſe will be admitted except a poſitive proof of ſickneſs.

To be ſold at vendue, on Monday the 31ſt inſt. March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A SCHOONER, with her ſails, rigging, anchors and cables. She is between 20 and 30 tons, goes remarkably well, and has good accommodations. The veſſel may be ſeen at the dock in Annapolis any day before the ſale.

I want to purchaſe a ſtrong riding horſe, that goes pleaſant and eaſy, not to exceed ſix years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high.

2w NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſen.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber hath declined ſelling at Town-Point, and moved from thence into the Swamp, where his father formerly lived; he being deſirous of ſettling his books, requeſts of all perſons that have accounts ſtanding to be ſo good as to ſettle them by the firſt day of May next, either by caſh or any other way that may be more ſuitable to them, which will be of infinite ſervice at this time to their very humble ſervant,

w8 THOMAS NORMAN.

AS I have empowered Samuel Mead to ſettle the accounts due to the eſtate of Mr. Knighton Simmons, deceaſed, I deſire all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate to pay their reſpective balances to the ſaid Samuel Mead immediately, in order to enable me to diſcharge thoſe debts that are owing againſt the eſtate, otherwiſe they will be ſettled in a way very diſagreeable to their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HAYES, admr.

N. B. All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to have their accounts regularly proved.

Patuxent. Schoolfield, March 18, 1777.

WAS ſent from Philadelphia to the Head of Elk, in May laſt, a box containing medicines, directed to me. Whoſoever hands it hath fallen into will much oblige by acquainting me, and if forwarded the expence ſhall be readily paid by

3w THOMAS HAMILTON.

Annapolis, March 17, 1777.

MADE his eſcape, on the 13th day of this inſtant, March, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, ſon of Benjamin, who was committed to my cuſtody for the want of ſecurity for his good behaviour. He was born near the Head of South river, and appears to be about 30 years of age, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips. He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abuſive. It is ſuppoſed that he is harboured by ſome of his friends or relations, who perhaps may be willing to aſſiſt him to elude that juſtice which the laws of the community call upon him to render. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Williams, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive TWENTY POUNDS currency reward, paid by

THOMAS DEALE,
ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, March 25, 1777.

DESERTED from col. Thomas Price's regiment of Maryland forces, MICHAEL KELLY, an Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort black hair, and is a thick well ſet fellow. He broke gaol at Alexandria, where he had been committed for deſertion about a month ago, and, as I have been informed, has inliſted in the 8th Virginia regiment, and is now at or near Winchester. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter and brings him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, beſides one ſhilling for every mile he ſhall be brought, from

EDWARD DUVALL.

CAME to the plantation of Robert Darnall, in Prince-George's county, ſome time laſt fall, a red and white ſteer, about three years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and under bit in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Talbot, at the Head of South river, Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a red cow big with calf, has a crop and ſlit on the right ear and a crop on the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

March 8, 1777.

THE officers of the 3d regiment of Maryland Continental troops are requeſted to rendezvous at Baltimore Town immediately, with all the recruits they may have raiſed, that, in obedience to an order of the honourable the Board of War, communicated to me by the colonel, we may march to Philadelphia, where the ſoldiers are to be equipped for camp. Proper officers will be left from each company to complete the recruiting ſervice. A ſtrict compliance with this requiſition is expected by,

Your humble ſervant,
NAT. RAMSEY, lieut. col.

Annapolis, head quarters, 12th March, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber wants to purchaſe the following articles (for the uſe of the military) viz. Seneca Snake-root, Black Snake-root, Pekune-root, and Miſletoe of the oak, Honey and Bees-wax, old linen, particularly dowlas, for making lint, and 30 or 40 weight of clean long tow.

RICHARD TOOTELL, Director of the military hoſpital.

4w

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday the third of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Track of LAND, lying on the head of South-river, near Mr. Worthington's tan-yard, containing one hundred and twenty-ſix acres of very kind land; the ſame to go to the higheſt bidder, for caſh only, by

wa SAMUEL WHITE.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 22, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 11th inſt. in the morning, an indented ſervant man, named THOMAS HARRISON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, and about 26 years of age; by trade a barber and peruke-maker: had on an old blue coat with a red cape, and red flannel jacket. He is fond of ſtrong liquor, and when drunk extremely talkative. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken ten miles from home, including what the law allows.

tf SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

P. S. I underſtand he inliſted in the 2d Virginia regiment, in order to deſert to the enemy.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, February 28, 1777.

DESERTED from capt. Alexander Murray's company of col. Francis Ware's regiment, WILLIAM M'CARTY, an Iriſhman, about forty years old, ſhort hair, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on when he deſerted a blanket over-coat, round hat, and his ſhoes tied with ſtrings; his feet have been froſt-bitten. He ſays he was an old ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice; he has ſomething of the brogue in his language. Whoever takes up the ſaid man, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

tf ALEXANDER MURRAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 4, 1777.

WHEREAS a negro man named NED, the property of the ſubſcriber, lately advertiſed by Mr. Francis Rawlings, to whom he was hired, is ſtill outlying. He is a ſtout likely fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſmooth faced and thick lips; he has a wife at Mr. James Warren's in Prince-George's county, and it is likely he is in that neighbourhood, as he was ſeen lately going that way. Any perſon who will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in any gaol within this ſtate, or deliver him to Mr. Francis Rawlings on Grenberry's-Point, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

tf DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, February 24, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, on Mondays and Tueſdays in every week, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN JOHNSON, clerk.

February 23, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this State ſoon, deſires all perſons indebted to him to ſettle and pay their balances before the 25th of March next.—Any perſon having any juſt claim on him may receive it on demand.

w4 WILLIAM DEARDS.

I Will rent ſaid perſon, for a tavern, the houſe & garden whereon the late Mrs. Orme dwelt, near the Patuxent iron-works, either with or without the orchard and meadow belonging to the plantation. The dwelling-houſe has three rooms below and four above ſtairs, all well finiſhed, and a convenient garret, and is ſituated in a pleaſant healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from George-Town to Baltimore. Its ſituation for a tavern is equal to any country place in this ſtate, and the great complaint of travellers for want of a proper ſtage, is the reaſon of its being now offered for a tavern. For terms apply to

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1777.

WHEREAS ſome perſon came to my ſhop, in my abſence, between the 28th of September and the 1ſt of November laſt, with a pretence he had orders to receive a watch of capt. M'Gruder's, at Broad-creek, which was delivered to him on demand, and as the owner has not received it, I ſuſpect him to be a ſharper, and has diſpoſed of the watch; therefore any perſon having purchaſed a watch, makers name Laur. Mace, London, No. 252, has an inſide metal gilt caſe, an outſide green ſhagreen ditto, ſhall be repaid the money, beſides forty ſhillings reward on proving the perſon they bought it of.

1w C. JACOBS.

Prince-George's county, Feb. 25, 1777.

To be ſold, leaſed, or rented,

A LOT of land in Bladenſburg, containing a large ſtone dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor above and below, a dry cellar under the houſe, two good framed kitchens, a meat-houſe, a large commodious ſtable, and a garden. Theſe houſes and lot would anſwer the purpoſe of any perſon inclining to keep tavern, and were lately occupied by Mr. Henry Bradford, who applied them to that uſe. They may be entered upon ſhortly, and the terms may be known of

W. DIGGES.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777.

DESERTED, the beginning of November laſt, from capt. William Brown's company of muſtroſſes, the following ſoldiers, viz.

JOHN HAMILTON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair, well ſet, and a likely face. He formerly kept a ſchool on Mr. Carroll's manor, on Monocacy.

NATHAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, well ſet, and lives near Hungerford, in Montgomery county.

WILLIAM EVANS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wrinkled face, dark brown hair, and goes by the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Calvert county, at the head of Parker's-creek.

JOHN TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, ſandy hair, full faced, and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, near Newport, in Montgomery county.

MOSES LITTLE, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion; lives on the ſugar lands in Montgomery county.

DAVID HANNAH, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair; lives near the Great Falls of Patowmack.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for Hamilton, and eight dollars for each of the others, paid by

tf WILLIAM BROWN.

December 28, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Herring bay, a young negro man, named Dick. I underſtand he has changed his cloaths with one of Mr. Mackall's negroes, who ran away at the ſame time: He has loſt the ſight of his right eye. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall have four dollars reward and reaſonable charges paid by

w3 LEWIS JONES.

P. S. He goes for a free negro, and offered to hire himſelf.

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the Engliſh language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholſon, jun. or Turbutt Wright, near Cheſter-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

3w

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.

RAN away, the evening of the 3d inſtant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemy, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has thick lips: had on a black pell'd ſhort coat of mixed cloth or friſe, with a jacket of the ſame, and a pair of green breeches, all good; his other cloathing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguſon, in George-town, on Patowmack, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of thoſe places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to me at this place, ſhall receive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, ſeven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the diſtance, if taken any where elſe.

3w ROB. MUNDELL.

Jan. 25, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth of Auguſt, in the year 1775, paſſed a bond to a certain Joſiah Bailey, for the payment of the ſum of ſixty-five pounds, as the balance of the conſideration for purchaſe money of two tracts of land, the one called White-Chapel, the other Glaſſeſter; but before the conveyance made by the ſaid Bailey to the ſubſcriber, the ſaid Bailey, without the privity or knowledge of the ſubſcriber, conveyed part of ſaid tracts, or one of them, to a third perſon: The ſubſcriber therefore requeſts no perſon may purchaſe or take an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as he is determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof.

w3 ANDREW ADAMS.

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